



Effect of Carcass Traits on Carcass Prices of Holstein Steers in Korea

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ABSTRACT: The present study investigated the contribution of carcass traits on carcass prices of Holstein steers in Korea. Phenotypic data consisted of 76,814 slaughtered Holsteins (1 to 6 yrs) from all over Korea. The means for live body weight at slaughter (BWT), chilled carcass weight (CWT), dressing percentage (DP), quantity grade index (QGI), eye muscle area (EMA), backfat thickness (BF) and marbling score (MS), carcass unit price (CUP), and carcass sell prices (CSP) were 729.0 kg, 414.2 kg, 56.79%, 64.42, 75.26 cm², 5.77 mm, 1.98, 8,952.80 Korean won/kg and 3,722.80 Thousand Korean won/head. Least squares means were significantly different by various age groups, season of slaughter, marbling scores and yield grades. Pearson's correlation coefficients of CUP with carcass traits ranged from 0.12 to 0.62. Besides, the relationships of carcass traits with CSP were relatively stronger than those with CUP. The multiple regression models for CUP and CSP with carcass traits accounted 39 to 63% of the total variation, respectively. Marbling score had maximum economic effects (partial coefficients) on both prices. In addition, the highest standardized partial coefficients (relative economic weights) for CUP and CSP were calculated to be on MS and CWT by 0.608 and 0.520, respectively. Path analyses showed that MS (0.376) and CWT (0.336) had maximum total effects on CUP and CSP, respectively; whereas BF contributed negatively. Further sub-group (age and season of slaughter) analyses also confirmed the overall outcomes. However, the relative economic weights and total path contributions also varied among the animal sub-groups. This study suggested the significant influences of carcass traits on carcass prices; especially MS and CWT were found to govern the carcass prices of Holstein steers in Korea. (**Key Words:** Carcass Weight, Marbling Score, Carcass Unit Price, Carcass Sell Price, Holstein Steer)

INTRODUCTION

In Korea, Holstein steers are good alternative sources of income for alert cattle feeders. These steers contribute about 12% of total cattle slaughtered (Cho et al., 2012) in domestic beef production. However, the traditional biases in cattle marketing also accounts for some of the discount for these Holstein carcasses. This is not only because of meat quality differences, but also Korean consumers prefer the local beef breed (also known as Hanwoo cattle) for their high marbling and better flavor as locally believed. As Holsteins were developed for dairy purpose, a functional trade-off in beef quality is somewhat inevitable with a great difference in the deposition of intramuscular fat (marbling) and external fat. Yet, these steers are advantageous over Hanwoo beef cattle in regard to easier nutritional management, such that these are uniform in performance (due to narrow genetic basis) with more consistent and,

predictable feed intake and daily gain throughout the feeding period. Often, their faster growth than Hanwoo breeds (when gain is expressed on a live weight basis) can attract the cattle feeders.

However, the carcass traits are important meat quality determinants which directly shape the price of a carcass. A report noted that carcass traits (*i.e.* hot carcass weight, longissimus muscle area, 12th rib fat thickness, and marbling score) accounted 76% of the differences in carcass value (Bishop et al., 2002). It has also been indicated that pricing values significantly outweigh production and management variables in explaining profit differences among pens of cattle (Schroeder et al., 1993; Lawrence et al., 1999; Pritchard, 1999). For this reason, the Korean cattle improvement plan (MFAFF, 2008) emphasizes carcass weight (CWT), eye muscle area (EMA), and marbling score (MS) on the basis of current back fat thickness (BF). The Korean beef grading system also considers both quantity and quality grades to determine price. Quantity grade reflects the amount of saleable meat obtained by CWT, BF and EMA, whereas quality grade indicates five categorical traits (marbling, fat color, meat color, firmness, and maturity) with marbling a greater

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Submitted Feb. 20, 2013; Accepted Apr. 11, 2013; Revised May 26, 2013

priority. Similar criteria are applied to determine carcass prices of other cattle breeds as most local beef consumers prefers more marbling. This preference reinforces a farmer's effort to increase marbling to obtain a higher carcass price from their animals to ensure a maximum outcome (Kim et al., 2010a). Holstein feeders also take it as a challenge to attain better marbling scores through feeding steers in an intensive concentrate feed based fattening program. However, there are no studies yet to unravel the Holstein price and market relationship in regard to its meat grades.

This present study was aimed to identify the important carcass traits in Holstein steers and their influences on carcass end prices in Korea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and traits under study

A total of 76,814 Holstein steers that were slaughtered from March 2008 to January 2011 in various slaughter houses of Korea were subjected to this study. Steers were aged between 1 to 6 yrs and were usually castrated at their early age (~6 months) and, fed with commercial concentrates together with rice straw during fattening as a common practice. Pre- and post-slaughter measurements on animals were performed by following standard industrial procedures as suggested by the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA, 2011). Animals on their arrival were weighed for live body weight (BWT) and allowed an over-night free access to drinking water. Next morning after being slaughtered (stunned followed by bleeding through the jugular vein), the carcasses were dressed in a standard method, such as removal of head, skin, viscera, and feet and, cut into two equal portions. The halved carcasses, chilled at 0°C for overnight, were graded by professional graders. A carcass weight (CWT) indicated the total weight of the two halves. The eye muscle (rib eye) area, EMA (cm^2), backfat thickness, BF (mm), and marbling scores. MS (1-9) were determined from cross-section on the left half of whole carcass at a position in between the last thoracic and first lumbar vertebrae. Marbling score was classified according to the Korean Beef Marbling Standard (MAFRA, 2011) in which higher values of MS indicated the most desired carcasses. After grading, the complete carcasses were sent to an auction hall for pricing by auctioneers. Carcass unit auction price per kg of carcass weight (CUP) was used to determine total carcass sell price (CSP) for each animal which was a multiplication of CUP by CWT. Dressing percent (DP) represented the ratio of live weight to dressed weight. Quantity grade index (QGI) was determined as a function of BF, EMA and CWT, where $\text{QGI} = 68.184 - 0.625\text{BF} + 0.130\text{EMA} - 0.024\text{CWT}$ (MAFRA, 2011). Thus, yield grade (YDG) was classified as

A, B and C category from $\text{QGI} \geq 67.2$, $63.3 < \text{QGI} \leq 67.1$ and $\text{QGI} \leq 63.3$, respectively.

Statistical analysis

Residuals, correlations and least square means: A SAS GLM procedure (SAS version 9.2) was applied to pre-adjust the animal phenotypes for birth year, season of birth, slaughter period (year and season), age at slaughter and slaughter house to obtain the residuals on all traits. Seasons considered in the study were winter (December to February), spring (March to May), summer (June to August), and autumn (September to November). Pearson's correlations coefficients on residuals were obtained by PROC CORR procedure in SAS. The QGI being a function of CWT, EMA and BF was not considered in correlation and later in path analysis. Besides that the least square means on all studied traits were also derived on age group, season of slaughter, marbling score and yield grade after fitting the respective grouping factor together with factors used in earlier GLM model for residuals.

Multiple trait regressions: Multiple trait regression analyses were performed on both price traits to estimate partial and standardized partial regression coefficients treating all carcass traits as independent variable and carcass prices as dependent traits (see Eq. 1). Partial regression coefficient for an independent variable denotes the amount of response to a dependent variable while the rest of the independent variables were held constant. The amount of variations in CUP and CSP explained by each carcass traits (*i.e.* partial R^2) were determined using a stepwise selection method in GLM procedure.

$$Y_{ijklm} = \mu + b_1 \text{CWT}_i + b_2 \text{DP}_j + b_3 \text{EMA}_k + b_4 \text{BF}_l + b_5 \text{MS}_m + e_{ijklm} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

Where, Y is CUP and CSP, μ is the intercept, b_1 to b_5 are partial regression coefficients, CWT, DP, EMA, BF and MS are explanatory variables and e_{ijklm} is the residual error term.

Also, the collinearity of all independent variables was diagnosed simultaneously with the regression analyses (using COLLIN option with PROC REG) in SAS to identify any significant collinear dependencies among the carcass traits.

Path analysis: The total path contributions of each carcass traits to influence carcass prices as a means of direct and indirect effects were calculated using the following formula:

$$C_i = D_i + IND_{ij}, \quad D_i = PC_i^2,$$

$$IND_{ij} = \sum_i \sum_j PC_i PC_j CC_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad PC_{i(j)} = \frac{S_k}{S_y} b_k$$

With, C_i being the total contribution of carcass trait i ; D_i being the direct effect of the carcass trait i ; IND_{ij} being the indirect effect of trait i through j ; $PC_{i(j)}$ being the standardized regression coefficients of trait $i(j)$ derived from the standard deviation (S_k) and regression coefficient (b_k) of k th independent variable, and the standard deviation of dependent variable (S_y). The CC_{ij} is a correlation coefficient in between trait i and j as well.

The standardized partial regression coefficients of the GLM analyses (*i.e.* PC) are equal to the path coefficients that can explain the change of standard deviation in a dependent variable occurred by the change of standard deviation in an independent variable, when all other fitted independent variables were held constant. Path coefficient (or PC) proportionally partitions the variation in carcass price due to each carcass traits via direct and indirect influences. The direct effect (D) of one carcass trait on CUP or CSP was equal to the square of the path coefficient in between a carcass trait and a carcass price, whereas, the total indirect effect (IND) was a sum of all indirect contributions of carcass traits via other carcass traits which is the product of correlation coefficients in between respective carcass traits and path coefficients of those carcass traits to a carcass price in concern (Lynch and Walsh, 1998).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics on body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices

A simple summary statistics on traits under the study is stated in Table 1. Holstein steers had a mean body weight (BWT) of 729.0 kg prior to slaughter with an average of 414.2 kg and 56.79% of carcass weight (CWT) and dressing percent, respectively. The quantity grade index, QGI was observed to be 64.42 and, yield grade that was derived from QGI mostly comprised of grade B (69%). Also, the mean of marbling scores on steers was 1.98 and showed the highest

coefficient of variation (CV 66%) compared to other traits. Only 11% of Holstein steer carcasses represented higher marbling (MS 4-9), while the majority had the lowest score of MS 1. A variability of 41% in backfat thickness (BF) with a mean of 5.77 mm was found as well. The observed mean of EMA in this study was 75.26 cm². Price traits, however, varied within 21 to 26% and the mean of carcass unit price (CUP) and total carcass sell price (CSP) were 8,953 Korean Won and 3,723 thousand Korean Won, respectively.

Holsteins in Korea were reported previously by Yun et al. (1994) to have 535.2 kg of live weight, 293.6 kg of CWT, 54.8% of DP, 71.1 cm² of rib-eye area (EMA), 2.6 mm of BF, and 1.1 of MS, which we deemed to be somewhat similar or slightly lower to the observations in this study. Similar to Yun et al. (1994), Zaujec et al. (2009) also reported Slovak Pied and Holstein bulls to have a lower CWT with 54.56% DP, but varied greatly from the current estimates. However, our results of DP, BF or EMA coincided with earlier reports by Abney (2004), Knapp et al. (1989), Garrett (1971), Martin and Wilson (1974), in which Holsteins were declared to perform comparatively lower than typical beef breeds. In contrast, NLRI (2002) in Korea cited relatively larger BWT and CWT; also recorded 60.8% of DP, 6.9 mm of BF, 88.8 cm² of EMA and MS of 4.0 on fattening Holstein steers at 24 months of age and, thus appeared higher than our estimates. Kim et al. (1996) also remarked that castration of Korean Holstein males improved their beef quality.

Like the other beef breeds such as Angus and American Wagyu (Lunt et al., 1993), Korean Hanwoo cattle (Baik et al., 2003; Moon et al., 2007; Hwang et al., 2008; Kim et al., 2010a,b) also differed greatly with Holstein steers in this study by showing a higher QGI, EMA, BF and MS; although, Hanwoo cattle had heavier or lighter CWT than that of Holsteins. However, the observed EMA of Hanwoo cattle in Hwang et al. (2008) was similar to the current study. Nevertheless, our steers scored a larger EMA

Table 1. Simple statistics on carcass traits and carcass prices of Holstein steers in Korea

Traits*	Mean	SD	Min	Max	CV
SLAGE (d)	699.1	122.9	364	2,133	17.6
BWT (kg)	729.0	78.5	360	1,076	10.8
CWT (kg)	414.2	48.8	184	639	11.8
DP (%)	56.79	2.01	34.50	90.20	3.5
QGI	64.42	2.03	55.21	71.73	3.2
EMA (cm ²)	75.26	8.41	38	113	11.2
BF (mm)	5.77	2.39	1	15	41.4
MS	1.98	1.30	1	9	65.6
CUP (KRW)	8,952.8	1,922.4	5,800	15,999	21.5
CSP (thousand KRW)	3,722.8	968.8	1,113	7,830	26.0

* Total number of records, N = 76,814; SLAGE = Slaughter age; BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Cold carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

Table 2. Least squares means (\pm SE*) for body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices of Holstein steers by age group

Trait**	Age group ¹				
	1-1.5 yr (N = 4,749)	1.5-2 yr (N = 47,313)	2-2.5 yr (N = 21,003)	2.5-3 yr (N = 3,003)	>3 yr (N = 746)
BWT	630.78 \pm 8.46 ^c	656.87 \pm 8.43 ^a	653.87 \pm 8.53 ^b	618.57 \pm 8.84 ^d	553.77 \pm 9.39 ^e
CWT	350.96 \pm 5.25 ^c	367.44 \pm 5.23 ^a	365.62 \pm 5.30 ^b	342.88 \pm 5.48 ^d	303.32 \pm 5.83 ^e
DP	55.66 \pm 0.23 ^b	55.96 \pm 0.23 ^a	55.93 \pm 0.23 ^a	55.53 \pm 0.24 ^b	55.11 \pm 0.25 ^c
QGI	65.68 \pm 0.23 ^b	65.10 \pm 0.23 ^d	65.23 \pm 0.23 ^c	65.80 \pm 0.24 ^b	66.33 \pm 0.25 ^a
EMA	70.10 \pm 0.94 ^b	71.16 \pm 0.94 ^a	71.30 \pm 0.95 ^a	69.55 \pm 0.98 ^b	65.44 \pm 1.04 ^c
BF	5.10 \pm 0.27 ^c	5.62 \pm 0.27 ^a	5.52 \pm 0.27 ^b	5.10 \pm 0.28 ^c	4.93 \pm 0.30 ^c
MS	1.68 \pm 0.15 ^b	1.83 \pm 0.15 ^a	1.86 \pm 0.15 ^a	1.61 \pm 0.15 ^b	1.03 \pm 0.16 ^c
CUP	7,830.97 \pm 181.62 ^c	8,072.23 \pm 181.07 ^a	7,987.03 \pm 183.28 ^b	7,534.01 \pm 189.82 ^d	7,202.79 \pm 201.65 ^e
CSP	2,712.97 \pm 97.00 ^c	2,943.57 \pm 96.70 ^a	2,899.19 \pm 97.89 ^b	2,505.00 \pm 101.38 ^d	2,024.28 \pm 107.70 ^e

* SE = Standard error of mean.

** BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

¹ Means differed significantly at $p<0.05$.

compared to the relatively heavier Japanese beef breeds (Ibi et al., 2006; Kahi et al., 2007) despite them having a higher BF and MS. The CV estimates in Holstein carcass also compares favorably with Korean cattle (Moon et al., 2007; Hwang et al., 2008; Kim et al., 2010a), Japanese Brown cattle (Kahi et al., 2007), Hereford cattle (Galli et al., 2008), or with Brahman, Angus, Limousin cattle (Rios-Utrera et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2007). However, the greater CV in marbling score in this study could be due to a familiar situation in Korea where animals are stall fed and hence, have less access to pasture during the fattening regimen. Otherwise, it could be feasible that the differences in technique used to score marbling, as also agreed by Kim et al. (2010a), was a cause of the variations between the studies.

Least squares means of body weight, carcass traits and

carcass prices

Table 2 to 5 represent the least squares means (LSMEANS) by age group, season of slaughter, marbling score and yield grade, respectively. The means for most traits based on age groups were usually higher at 1.5 to 2 years for Holsteins except QGI being the lowest. Besides, statistically similar LSMEANS of DP, EMA and MS were observed between 1.5 to 2 yr and 2 to 2.5 yr age groups and, for animals that were aged within 1 to 1.5 and 2.5 to 3 yrs. In contrast, LSMEANS of BWT, CWT, CUP and CSP differed in all age groups. According to Table 3, animals slaughtered during winter had the highest LSMEANS for BWT, CWT, EMA, BF and price traits. Marbling score had similar LSMEANS in most seasons except for summer. Also the LSMEANS by MS (Table 4) for BWT, CWT, DP, and BF mostly differed at lower scores whereas, they were similar at MS 4 or above. A higher MS was also

Table 3. Least squares means (\pm SE*) of for body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices of Holstein steers by season of slaughter

Trait**	Season of slaughter ¹			
	Winter (N = 18,452)	Spring (N = 15,819)	Summer (N = 20,044)	Autumn (N = 22,499)
BWT	641.70 \pm 8.50 ^a	630.90 \pm 8.50 ^c	636.10 \pm 8.50 ^b	635.72 \pm 8.52 ^b
CWT	357.04 \pm 5.28 ^a	352.26 \pm 5.28 ^b	356.08 \pm 5.28 ^a	356.48 \pm 5.29 ^a
DP	55.70 \pm 0.23 ^d	55.88 \pm 0.23 ^c	56.00 \pm 0.23 ^b	56.10 \pm 0.23 ^a
QGI	65.27 \pm 0.23 ^b	65.39 \pm 0.23 ^a	65.38 \pm 0.23 ^a	65.25 \pm 0.23 ^b
EMA	70.40 \pm 0.93 ^a	69.58 \pm 0.93 ^d	69.77 \pm 0.94 ^c	69.96 \pm 0.94 ^b
BF	5.59 \pm 0.27 ^a	5.41 \pm 0.27 ^b	5.32 \pm 0.27 ^c	5.55 \pm 0.27 ^a
MS	1.62 \pm 0.15 ^b	1.64 \pm 0.15 ^b	1.68 \pm 0.15 ^a	1.61 \pm 0.15 ^b
CUP	8,357.11 \pm 176.45 ^a	7,864.59 \pm 176.43 ^b	7,334.50 \pm 176.57 ^d	7,708.05 \pm 176.96 ^c
CSP	2,976.43 \pm 95.67 ^a	2,723.91 \pm 95.66 ^b	2,540.30 \pm 95.73 ^d	2,696.20 \pm 95.95 ^c

* SE = Standard error of mean.

** BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

¹ Means differed significantly at $p<0.05$.

Table 4. Least squares means (\pm SE*) of for body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices by marbling score

Trait**	Marbling score ¹				
	1 (N = 36,733)	2 (N = 21,201)	3 (N = 10,079)	4 (N = 4,097)	5-9 (N = 4,704)
BWT	623.23 \pm 8.18 ^d	659.08 \pm 8.20 ^c	661.96 \pm 8.21 ^b	674.25 \pm 8.25 ^a	672.66 \pm 8.25 ^a
CWT	345.66 \pm 5.03 ^d	369.85 \pm 5.04 ^c	372.40 \pm 5.05 ^b	381.43 \pm 5.08 ^a	380.87 \pm 5.07 ^a
DP	55.57 \pm 0.22 ^d	56.12 \pm 0.22 ^c	56.24 \pm 0.22 ^b	56.50 \pm 0.22 ^a	56.55 \pm 0.22 ^a
QGI	65.74 \pm 0.22 ^a	64.66 \pm 0.22 ^b	64.64 \pm 0.22 ^b	64.20 \pm 0.22 ^c	64.37 \pm 0.22 ^d
EMA	69.28 \pm 0.93 ^e	70.55 \pm 0.93 ^d	71.20 \pm 0.93 ^c	72.13 \pm 0.93 ^b	73.14 \pm 0.93 ^a
BF	5.03 \pm 0.26 ^d	6.10 \pm 0.26 ^c	6.18 \pm 0.26 ^b	6.73 \pm 0.26 ^a	6.69 \pm 0.26 ^a
CUP	7,369.49 \pm 141.70 ^e	8,679.32 \pm 141.94 ^d	8,897.58 \pm 142.19 ^c	10,084.41 \pm 142.94 ^b	10,596.51 \pm 142.83 ^a
CSP	2,462.82 \pm 75.76 ^e	3,208.10 \pm 75.89 ^d	3,326.58 \pm 76.02 ^c	3,928.97 \pm 76.42 ^b	4,157.08 \pm 76.36 ^a

* SE = Standard error of mean.

** BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass price in thousand Korean won.

¹ Means differed significantly at $p < 0.05$.

accompanied by greater BWT, CWT, EMA, BF, and CSP. Further, yield grade (YDG) analysis indicated significantly different LSMEANS in all sub-categories for all traits (Table 5).

The lowest carcass price despite higher MS was found during summer (Table 3) which seemingly contradicts the results in Table 2 and 4 in which higher MS were usually tabulated with higher price values and other carcass traits. Typically winter is critical for animals in terms of feed abundance due increased feed cost as well as reduced growth due to extra energy requirements to thrive on. Oppositely, consumer demands usually elevates because of increased sociocultural activities in Korea in winter. Therefore, a comparatively lower quality carcass fetches a relatively high price due to increased demand for beef. However, the higher CWT and BF or the lower EMA in yield grade 'C' evidently justifies the equation that derived

QGI and subsequently YDG (see Materials and Methods), denoting that a carcass with higher CWT and BF would potentially have a lower QGI due to negative function effect of BF and CWT, and thus a lower YDG of that carcass; whereas higher EMA values would imply more weight to derive a higher QGI (due to positive function effect) or higher yield grades.

Pearson's correlations on body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices

Pearson's correlation coefficients on residuals of carcass traits and carcass prices (Table 6) show that marbling score had relatively stronger effect on both carcass unit price (0.62) and carcass sell price (0.61). This indicated a distinct interrelation of MS and the Korean beef market. However, the relationships of CSP and carcass traits were found stronger than those with CUP and other traits. Note that the

Table 5. Least squares means (\pm SE*) of for body weight, carcass traits and carcass prices of Holstein steers by yield grade

Trait**	Yield grade ¹		
	A (N = 3,948)	B (N = 53,168)	C (N = 19,698)
BWT	566.70 \pm 7.64 ^c	640.01 \pm 7.59 ^b	703.05 \pm 7.60 ^a
CWT	311.32 \pm 4.67 ^c	356.43 \pm 4.64 ^b	398.95 \pm 4.64 ^a
DP	55.15 \pm 0.22 ^c	55.77 \pm 0.22 ^b	56.66 \pm 0.22 ^a
QGI	67.92 \pm 0.13 ^a	65.41 \pm 0.13 ^b	62.02 \pm 0.13 ^c
EMA	73.24 \pm 0.93 ^a	69.38 \pm 0.93 ^b	68.60 \pm 0.93 ^c
BF	3.70 \pm 0.19 ^c	5.17 \pm 0.19 ^b	8.81 \pm 0.19 ^a
MS	1.19 \pm 0.14 ^c	1.66 \pm 0.14 ^b	2.15 \pm 0.14 ^a
CUP	7,408.97 \pm 180.65 ^c	8,036.36 \pm 179.47 ^b	8,274.30 \pm 179.77 ^a
CSP	2,206.24 \pm 92.95 ^c	2,829.38 \pm 92.35 ^b	3,302.72 \pm 92.50 ^a

* SE = Standard error of mean.

** BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

¹ Means differed significantly at $p < 0.05$.

Table 6. Pearson's correlation coefficient on residuals of carcass traits and carcass prices of Holstein steers

Trait* ¹	CWT	DP	EMA	BF	MS	CUP	CSP
BWT	0.95	0.13	0.48	0.36	0.22	0.20	0.60
CWT		0.42	0.52	0.41	0.25	0.22	0.65
DP			0.28	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.31
EMA				0.18	0.14	0.16	0.37
BF					0.23	0.12	0.28
MS						0.62	0.61
CUP							0.88

* All correlations differed significantly at $p<0.001$.

¹ BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

strongest and weakest correlations among carcass traits were in between CWT and EMA (0.52), and EMA and MS (0.14), respectively. Price traits also showed a correlation of 0.88 within themselves.

The strong positive relationship in between CUP and MS clearly indicates that marbling score is the key determinant to carcass value; which was similar to the price effect of Hanwoo cattle (Kim et al., 2010a,b) or Japanese Black Cattle (Ibi et al., 2006; Kahi et al., 2007). The result of Zaujec et al. (2009) supports the present result of a positive relationship of dressing percent with increased carcass weight in Holstein. Yun et al. (1994) who reported a positive relationship of CWT with BF and rib-eye area in a study on Korean Holstein population also fits with our study showing the positive correlations between BF and MS and, auction price (or CUP) and MS. More agreement was depicted in Pyatt et al. (2005) by the simple linear correlation between carcass values and carcass weight (0.24) and, between marbling score (0.51) despite some differences in magnitude of the relationships. However, the residual correlations in between MS and DP (-0.04), MS and rib-eye (-0.12) and, DP and rib-eye area (0.29) of Hanwoo cattle study in Lee et al. (2000) using animal models was somewhat closer to our results except that there is no negative correlation in our study. The correlations among MS, BF and CWT in this study were consistent with the positive link of better quality grades (MS) and carcass weight in Hanwoo steers (Park et al., 2002; Moon et al., 2003), the tendency of better USDA quality grade with higher carcass weight in beef breeds (Lorenzen et al., 1993) or a fatter carcass in dairy cattle and *Bos indicus* breeds (Kauffman et al., 1975; Abraham et al., 1980; Griffin, 1992; Jeremiah, 1996; Dikeman et al., 1998). Slightly lower or similar results of environmental correlations were also estimated in various beef breeds by Rios-Utrera et al. (2005) for hot-carcass weight, dressing percent, adjusted fat thickness, LM-area (*longissimus thoracis et lumborum* muscle) and MS. Nonetheless, the lower phenotypic correlations (<0.30) mentioned in Smith et al. (2007) for Brahman steers coincided with those in the current study as

well.

Regression coefficients and path contributions of carcass traits on carcass prices

The partial regression coefficients (PRC), standardized partial regression coefficients (standard PRC) and the coefficient of determination (R^2) values on residuals of each carcass traits are tabulated in Table 7. Multiple linear models regressing carcass traits on carcass prices explained about 39.19% and 63.27% of the existing variations in CUP and CSP, respectively. The F values in these models were significant at $p<0.0001$. Diagnosis of independent variables also confirmed no significant collinearity among them. It can be seen that marbling score was the prime determinant of CUP (partial $R^2 = 0.38$) as well as contributing significantly to CSP. In contrast, CSP was basically influenced by CWT ($R^2 = 0.42$). Carcass unit price had a regression coefficient of 732.65 KRW (Korean Won) from MS and a negative coefficient of -42.07 KRW from BF. Therefore, if the PRC value i.e. 732.65 KRW is considered to be the indicator of economic value of the respective trait (MS), it essentially indicates a unit positive change in MS that adds an increment of worth by 732.65 KRW to the CUP while the rest of the independent variables are held constant. Thus, it is evident in Holstein steers that a one unit rise in MS can increase the CSP by 314,340 KRW. Also, it was found that higher values in most of the carcass traits generally accounted for positive changes in prices except BF.

On the other hand, the highest standardized partial regression coefficient of MS and CWT to CUP and CSP were 0.608 and 0.481, respectively. These standard PRCs could be considered as equivalent to their relative economic weight while other carcass traits were held constant. Also, the absolute standard PRC for MS and CWT obtained in this study suggested their relative importance in determining the Holstein beef price in Korea and, hence revealed their major influences on CUP and CSP, respectively. Oppositely, the negative relative economic value of BF indicated a lower preference while making

Table 7. Estimates of partial regression coefficients of carcass traits on carcass prices

Price	Trait*	Partial coefficient ¹	Standardized partial	Partial R ²
CUP	CWT	1.92±0.13	0.0573	0.0025
	DP	15.44±2.45	0.0198	0.0003
	EMA	9.64±0.62	0.0511	0.0055
	BF	-42.07±2.06	-0.0637	0.0017
	MS	732.65±3.55	0.6080	0.3818
	R ² **			0.3919
CSP	CWT	9.42±0.05	0.5198	0.4182
	DP	7.74±1.03	0.0182	0.0003
	EMA	3.76±0.26	0.0367	0.0011
	BF	-19.79±0.87	-0.0553	0.0025
	MS	314.34±1.49	0.4811	0.2107
	R ²			0.6327

* CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

** R² = Coefficient of determination for the multiple regression models.

¹ All variables were significant at p<0.0001 to CUP and CSP.

price decisions on steer carcass (Table 7). In other words, the higher BF was rewarded with relatively lesser prices. Note that, the negative PRC of BF to CUP or CSP and the greater LSMEANS of CUP or CSP at higher CWT, MS or BF which was mentioned earlier is not a contradiction, but indicates a fact that higher prices were mostly obtained by a higher MS or CWT except with a higher BF. The weakest correlations of BF and carcass prices, even though BF strongly associated to other carcass traits (Table 6), also signifies the negative PRC and standard PRC of BF on CUP and CSP.

Table 8 and Figure 1 narrate the total, direct and indirect path contributions of each carcass trait to price traits. It is revealed that the total path contribution of MS on CUP (0.3757) was clearly dominating over others; whereas, it almost equally shared with the effects of CWT on CSP.

Table 9 further shows that carcass weight received more relative economic weight at younger age with a gradual decrease as age progressed and, thus incorporated the highest contribution to all prices at younger animals. An opposite was found in MS for which relative economic values uplifted until 3 years of age and remained stable or slightly lower in relatively older animals (3 to 6 yrs). So, the contribution of MS is higher within 1.5 to 6 yrs being opposite to CWT. The relative economic weights of carcass weight and marbling score on prices were the highest in spring and summer, respectively (Table 9). As a price decline in summer regardless of carcass quality was noticed earlier (Table 3), this maximum relative economic weight was an indication of an added effort to increase MS as a means of restoring the carcass price based on a better quality carcass. Also note that the path influences of MS on

Table 8. Path contributions of carcass traits on carcass prices of Holstein males

Price	Variable ¹	CWT	DP	EMA	BF	MS
CUP	CWT	0.0033	0.0005	0.0015	-0.0015	0.0089
	DP	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003	-0.0003	0.0019
	EMA	0.0015	0.0003	0.0026	-0.0006	0.0043
	BF	-0.0015	-0.0003	-0.0006	0.0041	-0.0090
	MS	0.0089	0.0019	0.0043	-0.0090	0.3696
	TC ²	0.0127	0.0028	0.0081	-0.0073	0.3757
CSP	CWT	0.2702	0.0040	0.0100	-0.0117	0.0636
	DP	0.0040	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0002	0.0014
	EMA	0.0100	0.0002	0.0013	-0.0004	0.0024
	BF	-0.0117	-0.0002	-0.0004	0.0031	-0.0062
	MS	0.0636	0.0014	0.0024	-0.0062	0.2314
	TC	0.3362	0.0057	0.0136	-0.0154	0.2927

¹ BWT = Body weight at slaughter day; CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; QGI = Quantity grade index; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

² TC = Total path contribution for each independent variable.

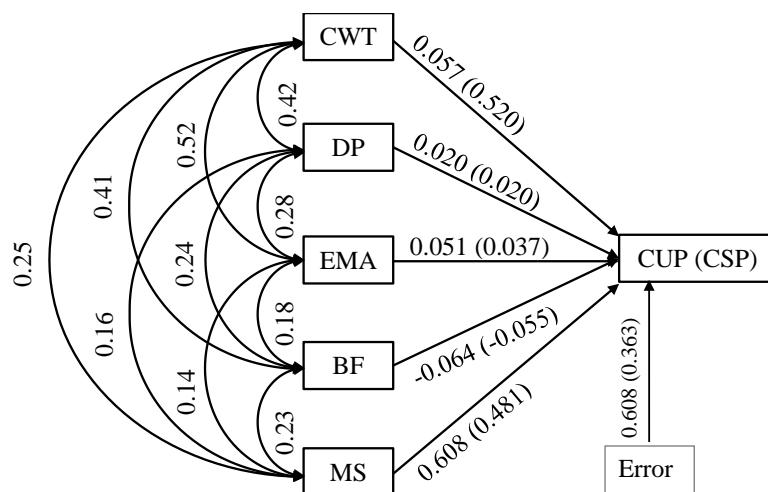


Figure 1. Path diagram illustrates the direct and indirect routes of influences from carcass traits on carcass prices of Holstein steers. Numbers along the single-headed arrows are path coefficients; whereas, the double headed arrows depict the strength of relationship among these traits (CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won; Error = Error in statistical model).

per unit carcass price were consistently higher (Figures 2 and 3). In contrast, the relative economic weights mostly varied for CUP, which is less for CSP (Table 9). The consistent relative economic weight of CSP could be due to a cumulative contribution from heavier and homogeneous carcasses of steers together with the higher correlation of CWT and CSP (Table 6); making the changes in CSP more predictable than CUP. For this reason, the total effect of CWT always surpassed the effect of MS on CSP even though MS was given prime economic importance to per kilogram beef price at any given age or season.

However, it appears that our results of marbling score of Holsteins in Korea was in concordance with Korean Hanwoo cattle (Kim et al., 2010a,b; Moon et al., 2007). Similarly, some negative standardized economic weights for fat thickness (Table 7) were also observed by Ibi et al. (2006) on Japanese cattle. This negative weight revealed that in overall profitability there was less contribution from undesired BF. As higher BF is unavoidable at heavier carcasses (Table 6), a negative constraint against higher backfat thickness of heavier carcasses somehow avoided a mistranslated profit due to excessive BF and a true higher

Table 9. Relative economic weight observed on different age groups (AGR), seasons of slaughter (SSL) and year of slaughter (YSL)

Criterion/trait*	CWT				MS			
	SP ¹		TC ²		SP		TC	
	CUP	CSP	CUP	CSP	CUP	CSP	CUP	CSP
AGR	1-1.5 yr	0.25	0.68	0.105	0.533	0.51	0.36	0.298
	1.5-2 yr	0.09	0.53	0.021	0.346	0.64	0.50	0.415
	2-2.5 yr	0.03	0.50	0.005	0.321	0.63	0.50	0.396
	2.5-3 yr	0.00	0.51	0.001	0.340	0.67	0.51	0.448
	>3 yr	-0.04	0.53	-0.007	0.358	0.62	0.47	0.375
SSL	Winter	0.03	0.50	0.006	0.318	0.57	0.46	0.329
	Spring	0.13	0.62	0.039	0.456	0.69	0.49	0.490
	Summer	0.10	0.56	0.030	0.396	0.73	0.55	0.557
	Autumn	0.09	0.55	0.023	0.378	0.69	0.53	0.486
YSL	2008	-0.05	0.43	-0.011	0.281	0.85	0.66	0.715
	2009	0.13	0.58	0.042	0.421	0.69	0.51	0.496
	2010	0.09	0.56	0.025	0.390	0.69	0.52	0.490
	2011	0.04	0.53	0.007	0.346	0.64	0.50	0.410

* CWT = Carcass weight; MS = Marbling score; CUP = Carcass unit price at auction in Korean won; CSP = Total carcass sell price in thousand Korean won.

¹ SP = Standardized partial regression coefficients as relative economic weight.

² TC = Total path contribution that includes both direct and indirect effects.

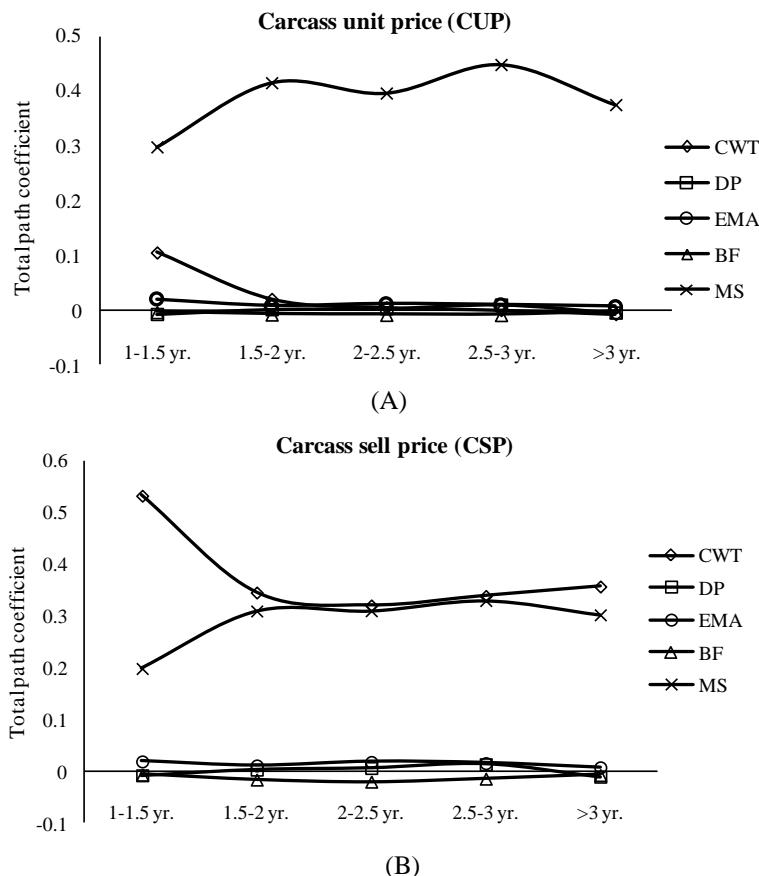


Figure 2. Path coefficients of carcass traits on (A) carcass unit price and (B) carcass sell price of Holstein steers according to age groups (CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score).

CUP or CSP was obtained based on MS itself. On the contrary, the lower economic weights for EMA could reflect its lower influence on price settlement as in a dairy breed EMA is likely to be low.

Also, the varying relative economic weights of carcass traits at different age or time period as in Table 9, which is similar to Japanese cattle (Ibi et al., 2006), could indicate a high responsiveness of carcass prices based on market demands for carcass quality. Such a consequence might be based on consumer perceptions of meat quality rather than any particular preference invoked by animal feeders and, it seems to be supported by studies of Ibi et al. (2006) and Wilton and Goddard (1996). Furthermore, Holstein steers being a dairy breed are genetically leaner than beef breeds and thus, excessive BF is not a serious concern if Holstein is raised for longer period. This could again be predictable from the higher economic weights of MS given to older steers (Table 9) which indirectly depicts an acceptance of farmers of the need to feed animals for longer period to achieve better marbling in Holsteins. An opposite response is seen in beef breeds like Korean Hanwoo cattle (Kim et al., 2010a,b) or Japanese brown cattle (Ibi et al., 2006) where

heavier carcasses are less accepted and feeding for a long time leads to excessive BF along with increased CWT and high MS which results a price cut due to over fatness.

The lower R^2 of the regression models also signified that some variations in prices still remained unexplained from this study. Previously, Schultz and Marsh (1985) found that increased consumer's income also increased steer production whereas, a reduction in steers numbers were noticed when overall meat production increased. This means that consumer demand, meat production and income level are interrelated and complex in nature. So, our undefined variances could due to stochastic error terms related to changes in production costs, changes in demand driven by income level, cultural aspects, economic depression, or any random error while grading meat by personnel at the slaughter houses all of which are difficult to model in any study.

To summarize, it can be noted that this study has revealed the importance of carcass traits on carcass prices. Most carcass traits basically implied positive influences on Holstein carcass prices. Among them marbling score played the major role in carcass unit price determination as well as

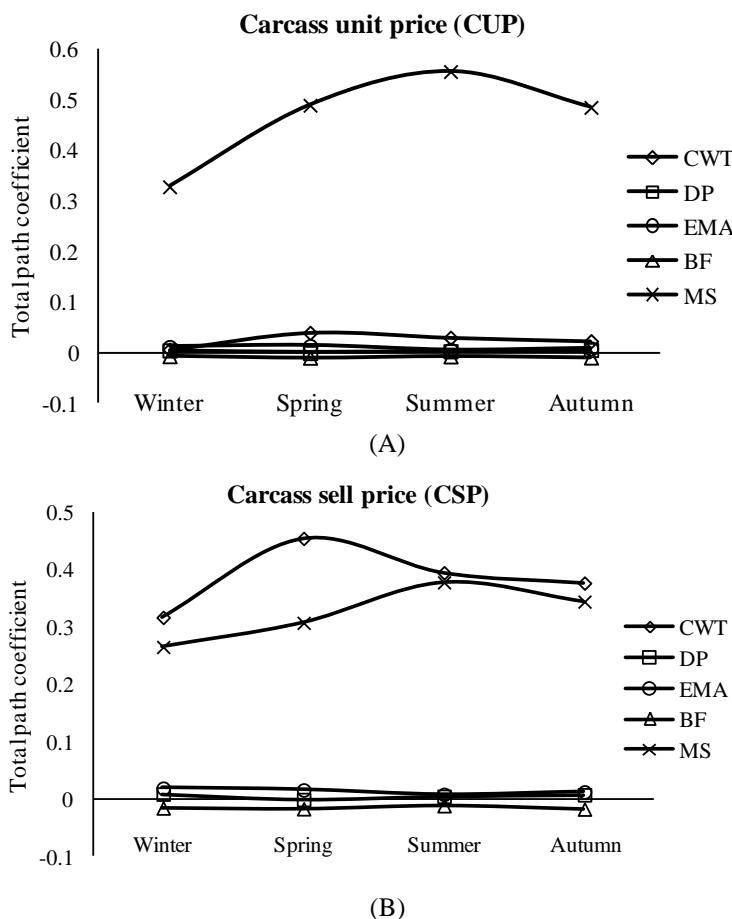


Figure 3. Path coefficients of carcass traits on (A) carcass unit price and (B) carcass sell price of Holstein steers according to season of slaughter (CWT = Carcass weight; DP = Dressing percent; EMA = Eye muscle area at 13th rib; BF = Backfat thickness; MS = Marbling score).

in total carcass sell price in conjunction with carcass weight. Especially, the carcasses with better marbling within 1.5 to 6 yrs received greater relative economic weights and heavier carcasses were ultimately allowed in the beef market. Also, a lesser economic weight in backfat thickness with its smaller total path contribution (effect) to overall carcass price variations ensured that BF had the minimal effect on income whereas, most of the profit was entitled to MS. Effects of season and age of slaughter on carcass price also provided a better realization about Holstein steer pricing. We hope that this knowledge of dairy steer carcass values will contribute in proper decision making regarding the production of Holsteins that respond to consumer demands in Korea alongside the local beef (Hanwoo) cattle.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was supported by the RDA research grants (Project No. PJ907160, Development of economically important traits and technologies for sustainable dairy production).

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